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SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL MEETING ISSUES DOCUMENT

PY311508 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1823 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 May (TELAM) -- The Socialist International meeting for Latin America and the Caribbean, held on 28 and 29 May in this capital, believes that the foreign debt of the countries of the region is very serious.

In a document released during a press conference today, the Socialist meeting points out that there are nations that cannot pay the debt and that some even need new financial resources to overcome the state of poverty afflicting them.

The declaration points out that the economic crisis, the structure of the foreign debt, and the deficiencies of the foreign trade of our nations show the urgent need for the international economic system to be reformed. It adds that notwithstanding the individual negotiations of each country, it is necessary to conduct the negotiations within a context, including the overall political elements of the current crisis.

The document says: In this regard, we reaffirm our support of the proposals made by the Cartagena Consensus, and recognize that the scope of the current crisis as well as its nature cannot be studied only within an economic and financial context but that its political origin must also be kept in mind. The press conference was attended by Luis Ayala of the Chilean Radical Party, Guillermo Ungo of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front, and Francisco Pena Gomez of the Dominican Republic.

With regard to the Central American situation, the Socialist meeting expresses its support of the Contadora Group's efforts to achieve peace, stability, and security in the region.

The document adds that the principles and rules of international law must always be respected as the only guarantee to safeguard the sovereignty of nations, the right to self-determination, and the territorial integrity of states. It also calls on the Latin American peoples and governments to cooperate economically and technically with the Nicaraguan people to ensure Nicaragua's economic and social development, the only guarantees to strengthen pluralism and nonalignment.

The document declares its support of President Raul Alfonsin's call for negotiations in regard to Argentine sovereignty and the construction of a military airport in the Malvinas Islands.

Regarding democracy in Latin America, the Socialist document says that the basis for real regional cooperation and joint achievements will only be possible through democracy. The document adds that the consolidation of progress in the region requires the reestablishment of democracy in Chile, Paraguay, and Haiti, and expresses its solidarity with the Paraguayan people, whose basic rights have been deprived for decades. It goes on to say that the committee studied the progress of democracy in Latin America and the Caribbean, verifying the efforts of the peoples of the region to consolidate freedom, democracy, and social justice.

The document emphasizes that the Socialist International is very pleased to have held the committee meeting in the capital of the Argentine Republic under the government of President Raul Alfonsin within the framework of a new democracy that represents the people's best hopes and wishes.

In conclusion, the document greets with joy the Republic of Uruguay because democracy has also become a reality in that country.

ALFONSIN SPEAKS AT CNEA ANNIVERSARY EVENT

PY312155 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1545 GMT 31 May 85

[Speech to nation by President Raul Alfonsin in San Carlos de Bariloche at the Bariloche Atomic Center on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the National Commission for Atomic Energy -- live]

[Excerpts] Ladies and gentlemen: We have called on all Argentines to work hard within the framework of freedom. If there is one human endeavor that can be an excellent example of freedom then it is science because it is conceived by free men of the world.

In addition to its intrinsic values, however, the ethics of effort we have proposed to the nation also call for the mobilization of all the resources that the country has available so that we may overcome the present situation, which is perhaps the most serious crisis that modern Argentina has ever confronted. There is scarcely any national sector that has not experienced the effects of this crisis, and unfortunately we are quite certain that scientific and technical activities have been harshly repressed by adversity.

In the 18 months since the constitutional authorities assumed power, we have seen the damage that has been done in all fields, and it is of course natural for some to be discouraged by the enormous difficulties we are confronting.

We know now that the final reconstruction of the country will not be achieved suddenly or through the magic of some visionary. This is why we have decided to take up the challenge by trying to resolve the political, social, cultural, and economic problems one by one, without any grandiose gestures and without creating false optimism.

During the 18 months I have been president of the nation, I have seen sufficient evidence to state that the nation has the strength, the will, and the necessary character to resolve these problems.

It is the main concern of the government to find proper solutions to the great problems we are confronting in the socioeconomic sector and we believe that the scientific-technological community can develop a plan that will help us to overcome the present limitations we are confronting. But the possible success of this challenge, which must be confronted under adverse national and international conditions, does not solely depend on the present capacity and potential of the scientific and technological sectors but mainly on the way in which the technological effort is handled and the emphasis it is given.

So that science and technology can contribute to achieving the goals established by the government, it will be necessary to overcome former disagreements between economic and social development policies and technical-scientific policies, as well as contradictions between basic science, applied science, and technological development.

The basic scientific policy aims at safeguarding, in the long run, the growth and vitality of the national scientific infrastructure, while the technological policy mainly aims at achieving an independent decisionmaking capacity regarding technological options, no matter how complex, and at having the capacity to generate and transfer technology adapted to the needs and interests of the nation.

It is in this regard that we intend to promote the consolidation of a tradition to achieve technological development in the productive sector at both the government and private level. This must be understood in a wide sense of the word, including adaptations, improvements, and adequate use of the technological resources we have available.

Technological innovation is another important factor that must be considered in addition to the classical factors such as capital, work, and resources. Moreover, it has become an explicit objective that must be achieved through the coordinated action of the government, the scientific-technological infrastructure, and the productive structure.

We are gathered here today to commemorate the national day of nuclear energy and the 35th anniversary of the organization that is responsible for fulfilling the national nuclear policy. I am very pleased to participate in this ceremony at the Bariloche Atomic Center and the Balteiro Institute, which is also commemorating its 30th anniversary.

The nation knows the patient and fruitful effort that the CNEA scientists, professionals, and technicians have carried out to promote the technological development of our country in the nuclear sector. This development has been possible particularly because of the institution's perseverance in developing our human resources, which is a basic policy of the nuclear sector, by supporting and complementing the training by our universities.

This prestigious Balteiro Institute, which was established in 1955 through an agreement with the Cuyo National University, has successfully carried out studies in nuclear physics and engineering. The work teams made up of professors and students have not merely limited themselves to acquiring and transferring scientific knowledge, but also to acting in keeping with respect for the moral and ethical values of man, and in so doing they have reasserted their cultural background.

The presence here of the chairmen of nuclear energy organizations of the Americas is symbolic of our regional integration and a reassertion of the peaceful tradition of our continent. With their presence here, the chairmen of the nuclear medical societies, the members of the Latin American Nuclear Biology and Nuclear Medical Association, are expressing that those scientists who make up these institutes have decided to increase regional cooperation in everything pertaining to the health of nations, thus seeking through science and technology the solution of serious problems that have thwarted the development efforts of these nations.

We also reassert our decision that nuclear medicine and biochemistry will be used as techniques to improve the health of Argentines, and that nuclear radiation will be used in the industrial sector to improve agricultural production and industrial processes. Scientific innovations, technological developments, and the promotion of a high quality industry will also constitute a basic aspect of our support program for the Argentine nuclear policy.

Moreover, this ceremony reasserts other objectives that the government has previously noted, such as the regional development of the interior of the country through the transferral of technology, as seen in the agreement signed today between the CNEA and the Province of Rio Negro, and the manufacturing of industrial components that will meet national needs and that will increase our export capacity. These are basic guidelines to be followed by the national scientific and technological sector.

Moreover, we are also reasserting the government's will to continue developing the Argentine nuclear plan in keeping with the pace and manner imposed by present circumstances. Nevertheless, we are clearly aware that today's difficulties should not undermine our future possibilities since this would mean that we have deviated from our objectives.

The use of nuclear enery clearly falls within the moral and political principles on which the government bases its actions. On 28 January, we signed the New Delhi declaration which is a categorical (?rejection) of the use of nuclear energy for nonpeaceful purposes. We want to reassert at this time that our will to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes is part of our government program.

We Argentines need to use and develop a vast territory and many times we have to do this under extreme difficulties and adverse conditions. But this urgent task can only be achieved through the use of nuclear energy.

ALFONSIN TO VISIT LIMA TO DECORATE BELAUNDE

PY290211 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] President Raul Alfonsin is being eagerly awaited in Lima, Peru, where he will pay a brief visit as an official guest beginning on 7 June. During his visit, Alfonsin will decorate President Fernando Belaunde Terry with the Order of Liberator General San Martin, a distinction that is only awarded to sovereigns and heads of state. This decoration is a recognition of the Argentine Government and people for the support Peru granted during the Malvinas Islands conflict.

INTERIOR MINISTER DISCUSSES CRIMES, SECURITY

PY311534 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0256 GMT 31 May 85

[Quotation marks as received]

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 30 May (NA) -- Interior Minister Antionio Troccoli today confirmed that the govermnment has identified "two ultrarightist cells," and he admitted that the security system is experiencing difficulties because "the intelligence sector for many years dedicated itself to repressing left-wing terrorism." Troccoli also denied that the government is currently considering an amnesty law for those persons who have committed abhorrent actions."

In his report to the Chamber of Deputies and answers to questions from its members, Troccoli stressed that the crime-solving level in Argentina is currently at the level of that of most of the developed countries. He also demanded "common sense" from the politicians, so as not to "disseminate and increase the fear of security, and he warned that "there must be many people like (Raul) Gulgialminetti within the security forces, but we are working on it."

In a lengthly dialogue with the deputies that was still continuing at midnight, the minister guaranteed that "there are not bands of leftist terrorists operating in the country." He stated that the public should give more value to freedom than to order, and he lauded the "civic friendship" of the politicians as the framework within which "the stubborn debate" with the opposition must take place.

In answer to a question, Troccoli stressed that the government has "the country's crime network" under control. He stated that "we are training the security forces to put them at the service of law and justice."

Troccoli reported that the gang of the ultrarightist repressor Anibal Gordon "is continuing to operate with a fairly large number of people headed by (Pedro) Rufo." He stated that the explosion at one of the Military Industries arsenals was "totally accidental," and he warned that no one has been authorized to unduly condemn anyone" regarding the actions of security and police agents.

FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS RELATIONS WITH CUBA

PY010320 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 31 May 85 p 6

[Text] Brasilia -- The government of the new Republic has for the first time admitted the possibility of resuming relations with Cuba, which were broken in 1964. Interviewed on the O Globo Television Network's "Good Morning, Brazil" program, Foreign Minister Olavo Setubal clearly stated that Brazil "will possibly resume relations with Cuba." The foreign minister explained that Itamaraty is assessing the reasons why the 1964 government broke relations with Fidel Castro, and pointed out that "the tendency to intervene in the political process of other countries" was one of the reasons; it has always been alleged that Cuba exported revolution.

"The attitude of the Government of Cuba today is one of making an effort not to intervene in other countries," Minister Setubal said, and then added that the need to protect the national security, which was the reason that was invoked in the past, virtually no longer exists.

Since the question of "relations with Cuba" has been addressed by the press, Foreign Minister Olavo Setubal has been cautious in making statements. He is always reserved when mentioning the possibility, saying that the question was being studied by Itamaraty and that the study will take some time.

Even admitting that Congress will have an influence in the resumption of relations with Cuba (the Chamber of Deputies has already pronounced itself in favor), the minister noted that the decision will be political. For the first time yesterday, the foreign minister was direct in his statement regarding relations with Cuba.

FINANCE MINISTER'S REMARK PROMPTS BOLIVIAN PROTEST

PY310320 Paris AFP in Spanish 0203 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Brasilia, 30 May (AFP) -- Brazilian Finance Minister Francisco D'Ornelles on 29 May stated in Brasilia that we are not in Bolivia here, using a harsh tone to U.S. businessmen who have arrived in Brasilia to participate in the eight meetings of the U.S.-Brazilian council of businessmen. This short statement was not received well by the Bolivian Government, which today protested through the Bolivian ambassador in Brazil, Tomas Guillermo Ellio.

Nevertheless, upon leaving the office of Brazilian Foreign Minister Olavo Setubal, the ambassador sought to minimize the incident. Relations between Brazil and Bolivia are more important than some press report, the ambassador said. In fact, the Brazilian finance minister clearly made that statement which was published by several newspapers today.

Bolivia was also involved during a slip made by President Ronald Reagan when he visited Brazil. I am very happy to be in Bolivia, the U.S. President stated during an official banquet. Pardon me, that is where I am going, Reagan immediately added, but he actually was going to Colombia. The Bolivian people thanked the Canadian president, a Brazilian newspaper responded on that occasion.

PRESIDENT SARNEY RECEIVES COMMUNIST LEADER

PY290338 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] The Brazilian Communist Party [PCB] supports the political pact proposed by President Jose Sarney. This was disclosed by PCB Secretary General Giocondo Dias at the end of a meeting held with President Sarney at Planalto Palace.

[Begin Dias recording] We (?fully) support the political pact. Regarding the pact, we would like to take part of it [words indistinct] national and people's interests. [end recording]

The leaders of the PCB went to the Planalto Palace accompanied by Deputy Roberto Freire, representative of the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party of Pernambuco. Ferreira considers as historic the fact that President Jose Sarney decided to meet with a deputy whose party was an underground one until very recently.

[Begin Freire recording] It is a sign that things are rapidly changing. In less than 2 months we are witnessing an event without precedent. [Words indistinct] was never received at the Planalto Palace by the president of the Republic. This shows the magnitude of the changes taking place. [end recording]

28,000 VOLKSWAGEN WORKERS ACCEPT OFFER, END STRIKE

PY011701 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 1 June 85

[Text] The strike of 28,000 Volkswagen workers in Sao Bernardo do Campo, Sao Paulo State, ended yesterday. During a meeting held yesterday afternoon with company representatives, the workers accepted the proposal of the company to return to work after being promised hikes equivalent to 100 percent of the consumer price index increase, a 5-percent raise in overtime, and a 5-percent productivity bonus. The company also guaranteed job stability for 90 days and a review of dismissals of permanent workers.

The hours of work lost due to the strike will be discounted through a special mechanism which will be implemented through the final agreement in October. The workers are returning to work without signing any agreement, and on 3 June the leadership of Sao Bernardo metalworkers union will seek to contact representatives of the National Association of Automotive Vehicle Manufacturers to resume negotiations concerning the 40-hour week and quarterly salary hikes.

This new development means that the only metalworkers still on strike in Sao Bernardo do Campo are those of the Ford Company. A group representing the 843 Ford employees who were dismissed during the strike have been camping next to company premises since 30 May.

BRASILSAT I OPERATIONAL, BRASILSAT II DUE IN DEC

PY010220 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Communications Minister Antonio Carlos Magalhaes today in (Taubate) announced that Brazil's satellite Brasilsat I has started to operate.

[Begin Magalhaes recording] The Brasilsat I is already in position and today, 31 May, we are completing its [words indistinct]. [end recording]

The communications minister also revealed that Brasilsat II will be operational by December.

FOREIGN MINISTER'S REMARKS ON ROK VISIT

PY011620 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Report from Arturo Merino Benitez Airport]

[Text] A few minutes ago, Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle returned to the country. We newsmen who were waiting for him at the airport asked him about the importance of his trip and what he had to say on his return home.

[Begin Del Valle recording] I am satisified. As you know, Chile is looking toward the Pacific, so the fact of having meetings with two important countries, particularly Korea in the Northern Pacific, has great importance for Chile. First, in my week in Korea I had the opportunity of meeting the president, the prime minister, and the foreign minister. We had intensive meetings and discussed political problems of mutual interest as well as economic and trade problems. We set the date for the meeting of the joint commission, which will take place in the last quarter, and also established some of the most important topics to be discussed. [end recording]

The minister added that some trade transactions had been agreed upon and that there had been an opening with Korea. This has been part of the statement made here at Arturo Merino Benitez Airport by Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle on his arrival.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL ON NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY

PY310229 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2330 GMT 30 May 85

[By Jose Francisco Contreras]

[Excerpt] Foreign Ministry Acting Director General Jose Manuel Ovalle this afternoon referred to the statements made by the minister counselor of the Argentine Embassy, Raul Estrada, who stated that, concerning the possibility of using nuclear technology in manufacturing weapons, Chile and Argentina are in the same position.

In this regard, Ovalle stated that, indeed, Chile and Argentina are equally committed not to take actions that would violate the spirit of the Tlatelolco Treaty on the proscription of nuclear weapons in Latin America. Ovalle noted that this commitment applies to both countries, although Chile has already ratified the Tlatelolco Treaty, while Argentina has not yet taken this step.

GABRIEL VALDES REELECTED PDC PRESIDENT

PY030333 Paris AFP in Spanish 2336 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Santiago, 2 Jun (AFP) -- A spokesman for the Christian Democratic Party (PDC), which opposes the military government of General Augusto Pinochet, has reported that former Chilean Foreign Minister Gabriel Valdes today was reelected PDC president.

Valdes got an absolute majority of the votes cast during the first round of the balloting among the 219 delegates to the national convention which was held over the weekend in the coastal beach resort of Punta de Tralca, near Santiago.

Valdes' opponents were Juan Hamilton and Adolfo Zaldivar who, in subsequent elections, were designated fourth vice president and counselor, respectively.

A report on Valdes' past mandate was unanimously approved by the conventioneers, the spokesman stated.

Led by Valdes, the PDC maintains a stance of harsh criticism regarding the tenure of the military government, which has been in power since 1973.

The PDC, the largest party in Chile, is a member of the Democratic Alliance (AD) coalition, along with the center right Republicans, the center left Social Democrats, and the Marxist Socialist Party.

Valdes' most influential opponent within the PDC, the defeated Juan Hamilton, advocated a departure from the leftist political forces.

CNT LEADER MANUEL BUSTOS ARRESTED IN SANTIAGO

PY022240 Paris AFP in Spanish 2010 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Santiago, 1 Jun (AFP) -- Chilean union leader Manuel Bustos was imprisoned today on an order issued by a judge who is investigating subversive activities denounced by the military government of President Augusto Pinochet, Bustos' attorney has reported.

Bustos, who is a Christian Democrat and the vice president of the National Workers Command (CNT), had appeared in court to testify in the case involving four construction union leaders who were arrested in early April.

According to the official charges, the four consturction workers union leaders, who are also CNT members, possessed pamphlets protesting human rights violations by the Pinochet regime.

Arnoldo Dreyse, the judge handling the case, did not mention the charges against Bustos today when ordering that the latter be sent to the penitentiary of Santiago and held there incommunicado.

DEMONSTRATORS, ITALIAN JOURNALISTS DETAINED

PY311852 Paris AFP in Spanish 0425 GMT 31 May 85

[Excerpt] Santiago, 30 May (AFP) -- More than 20 demonstrators and 2 Italian journalists were detained tonight in Santiago, Chile, when members of the military and police repressed antigovernment groups putting up barricades in the working neighborhoods of southern Santiago, according to eyewitnesses.

The patrols arrived in the La Victoria and Cardenal Caro Districts just as the demonstrators were blockading the streets with burning tires and shouting slogans against General Augusto Pinochet's government as part of the actions carried out on the day for life and justice called by the opposition.

Initially, the authorities did not confirm the detentions nor did they reveal the identity of the Italian journalists who were covering the incidents when the forces of order dispersed the demonstrators and fired into the air. Witnesses told AFP that no one was wounded.

APRA'S ALAN GARCIA PROCLAIMED PRESIDENT-ELECT

Electoral Board Certifies Results

PY312130 Paris AFP in Spanish 2041 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Lima, 30 May (AFP) -- The National Electoral Board at noon today officially announced that none of the candidates for the presidency of Peru had obtained the absolute majority (more than 50 percent of the votes) during the 14 April round of elections.

The National Electoral Board stated that candidate Alan Garcia, of the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance [APRA], was the candidate who received the most votes, with 47.74 percent.

Romulo Munoz, president of the board, announced that the board will meet tomorrow to discuss Alfonso Barrantes' decision not to run in a second round of elections and the situation that has arisen as a consequence of the decision of the Marxist Front United Left candidate. Barrantes came in second in the first round of elections.

Garcia Named President-Elect

PY011933 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1918 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Lima, 1 Jun (EFE) -- The National Electoral Board today proclaimed Alan Garcia, leader of the social democratic party the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance, as Peruvian president-elect, thus canceling the holding of a second election round.

STATE OF EMERGENCY EXTENDED IN 26 PROVINCES

PY010330 Paris AFP in Spanish 2320 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Lima, 31 May (AFP) -- In order to fight subversive activities, the state of emergency was extended in 26 provinces that are under the control of the Armed Forces, according to a decision of the Peruvian Government today.

Interior Minister General Oscar Brush has reported that the state of emergency, which was extended for 60 more days, now includes the provinces of the San Martin Department in the northeastern jungle, in Huanuco and Pasco Departments in the Central Andean zone, and in the Ayacucho, Huancavelica, and Apurimac Departments in the southeastern Andes.

Some 2 years ago, the Armed Forces took control of military and political power in the eight provinces of the Ayacucho Department, seven others in the Huancavelica Department, and two more in the Apurimac Departments.

It should be recalled that the struggle against the Maoist subversive group Shining Path had been under the police forces in the past.

The state of emergency was decreed in seven provinces in Huanuco, one in San Martin, and one in Pasco during the second half of 1984 when Shining Path members attacked and killed their authorities, assaulted their police stations, and sabotaged public services.

ECONOMY MINISTER EXPLAINS ECONOMIC GUIDELINES

PY030200 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0058 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Montevideo, 1 Jun (EFE) -- Upon celebrating today 100 days of the democratic regime, the Uruguayan Government has revealed the economic guidelines that are to serve as the basis for the program to be presented to the IMF and other creditor organizations.

According to Economy and Finance Minister Ricardo Zerbino, the principal points of the program are the effective recovery of the production level and the reduction of the fiscal deficit.

Zerbino stated that the government aims at significantly reducing inflation over the July 1985-July 1986 period to below the 60-percent-per-annum mark. The program will seek to reduce the public sector deficit from $500 to $300 million. Funds from international organizations, new funding from creditor banks, and domestic financing through a credit from the Central Bank will be made available to achieve that goal.

Zerbino said that to make viable the program as far as the foreign debt is concerned, we are looking forward to a trade balance on the order of $175 million and interest payments totaling about $330 million. Zerbino added that this would mean that the country will have to pay about $410 million but, in turn, the country will collect payments from abroad for $80 million.

The minister stated that during the negotiations with the IMF, which are to start sometime next week, we are willing to compromise on some points of the program. What is not negotiable for the country, however, are the basic points which make up the program, that is, those seeking a step-up of economic recovery, Zerbino said. Zerbino stated that those points are: the progressive recovery of salaries and lower retirement rates, the expansion of the employment rate, the redistribution of incomes, and a progressive inflation control.

FERREIRA REMARKS PROVOKE 'POLITICAL STORM'

PY030240 Paris AFP in Spanish 1641 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Montevideo, 2 Jun (AFP) -- Statements made in Spain by Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, leader of the main Uruguayan opposition party, who criticized the way in which the other political parties have chosen to implement democracy, provoked a strong political storm in Montevideo this weekend.

Ferreira, who heads the National or Blanco party (center left), participated in Madrid in a democracy for Uruguay meeting in which he maintained that the agreement signed in 1984 between the military and politicians providing for national elections has clauses that are harmful to the country's democracy.

In statements disseminated by the local press, Ferreira said that the pact -- which includes the Colorado Party (the liberal governing party), the Broad Front (leftist) and the Civic Union (Catholic) -- includes an agreement that states that the human rights violations carried out during the military regime will not be punished. He also stated that the Army is an essentially fascist organization, and he stressed that he does not like the military because nothing positive can be built from a career that by definition calls for the killing of people.

Uruguayan Defense Minister Juan V. Chiarino said today that he hopes that Ferreira's statements have been reported in an involuntarily errant manner and he stressed that the country's return to democracy was due exclusively to the agreement, which was reached opportunely. Chiarino also stated that historically it cannot be maintained that the Armed Forces throughout the world have the characteristics that Ferreira Aldunate has assigned to them. It cannot be said that all of them are bad or that all of them are good, he stressed.

Government sources told AFP that President Julio Maria Sanguinetti has expressed his annoyance regarding Ferreira's statements, which have provoked a very serious uneasiness within the Army's leadership.

One of the participants in the meetings that led to the political-military agreement, Broad Front Senator Jose P. Cardoso, today flatly denied the existence of a commitment not to punish the human rights violations. In a letter sent to all Montevideo newspapers, Cardoso stated that he could not hide his condemnation of that type of attitude (Ferreira's), an attitude that has the intention of sullying the conduct of those of us who took part during the political emergency.

Other Colorado Party and Broad Front congressmen reacted hotly during the past few hours to Ferreira's statements, terming them false, unjust, and reckless.

MILITARY TO STUDY MADRID MAYOR'S REMARKS

PY311849 Paris AFP in Spanish 1419 31 May 85

[Text] Montevideo, 31 May (AFP) -- The Plenum of Social Institutions of the Uruguayan Armed Forces will hold an extraordinary and urgent meeting to study the contents of remarks made recently by Madrid Mayor Enrique Tierno Galvan during a democracy for Uruguay meeting in the Spanish capital. According to an international news agency, Tierno Galvan stated that Uruguay now has a great opportunity to close the Army's mouth forever, turn its members into citizens, and thus allow the country to enjoy a long period of peace. The remarks attributed to the mayor were first analyzed by the members of the military club, which, according to a communique, decided to call the plenum to a meeting.

COSTA RICA

PUBLIC SECURITY REPORTS EPS 'AMBUSH,' ATTACK

PA011230 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0920 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] San Jose, 1 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- A Costa Rican Civil Guard patrol led by Major Jose Luis Corrales was ambushed by a group of armed Nicaraguan soldiers tonight. Reports from the Costa Rican Public Security Ministry indicate that four civil guardsmen were wounded in the attack, one of whom is in extremely serious condition. The hosptial of Ciudad Quesada, the one closest to the border, informed ACAN-EFE that the four wounded civil guardsmen had been taken there.

The incident occurred in Boca del Rio Infiernillo where several Sandinist soldiers entered yesterday, according to reports by the Costa Rica Government. The patrol ambushed tonight had been sent to that region to gather evidence of an incursion by the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] in this country.

The Costa Rican General Staff warned that it will not release any more information on tonight's incident until all details are absolutely confirmed in the coming hours. Boca del Rio Infiernillo is located on the border and inhabitants in that region have reported that they can still hear explosions and shooting coming from Nicaragua where the forces of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) have been fighting for 4 days under the command of Eden Pastora (Commander Cero) against the Nicaraguan Army.

Costa Rican authorities have said that several howitzer shells fired from Nicaragua have fallen in Costa Rican territory in the past few hours. This gave rise to a formal portest by the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry to the Managua government.

Sources close to Pastora said in this capital today that the guerrillas have lost several positions in Nicaragua in view of the combined Nicaraguan Army attacks by land, air, and sea. Among the positions lost they mentioned El Castillo, El Rama, and Positions 1, 2,3, and 4. Inhabitants of the region said they can smell foul odors from their homes, probably due to the many numbers of persons killed in combat.

More on Attack

PA011329 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1245 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Nine Costa Rican civil guardsmen were wounded last night by commandos of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] who entered Costa Rican territory and ambushed them. The Costa Rican patrol was composed of 20 men. Several of them are missing in La Cruzita area, where the attack took place. This area is 3 km from the Nicaragua border. It was initially reported that some Costa Ricans had died, but Costa Rican authorities later denied this, noting that the Costa Ricans were only wounded. Colonel Oscar Vidal left for the border area at dawn today with a strong force to try to find the men who fled to the mountains and are missing.

The national authorities were attacked in the Las Crucitas area as they were conducting an inspection.

The attackers used heavy artillery placed on a hill 400 meters inside Costa Rica. Most of the wounded, who were taken to the San Carlos hospital, were injured by shrapnel, but there is concern over those who fled in disarray to the mountains during the attack.

According to spokesmen from the affected area, EPS units are engaged in an operation aimed at cleaning out the area of guerrilla elements and wanted to surprise them from their rearguard and for this reason entered Costa Rican territory. The Costa Rican staff declared themselves in a state of emergency, declared a red alert, and characterized last night's incidents as very grave.

Missing Guardsmen Rescued

PA021808 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Excerpt] It has been confirmed that one civil guardsmen died as a result of an ambush. He is Jorge Mendez Rivera. The authorities have rescued 16 of the 21 civil guardsmen wounded by Sandinists. There are more wounded guardsmen who are lost in the border area jungle. The search for these guardsmen was suspended for the day because of poor weather conditions. The situation in Las Tiricias area, the zone of conflict, remains tense. Contact with the director of the public security forces has been lost.

Monge Blames EPS

PA021927 Paris AFP in Spanish 1811 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] San Jose, 2 Jun (AFP) -- Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge attributed Friday's attack on the border with Nicaragua against 20 Costa Rican guardsmen, in which 1 of them was killed, 4 seriously wounded, and 2 missing in action, to the Sandinist People's Army [EPS]. At a press conference Monge announced that a communique will be issued this afternoon on the attack and that the Foreign Ministry will send the corresponding messages to the OAS, the Contadora Group, and the Nicaraguan Government. He also said that tomorrow, Monday, he will meet with the diplomatic corps to announce Costa Rica's position on last Friday's incident.

The Costa Rican president did not state any specific measures that the government will apply, but reported that "for now, the Costa Rican Embassy in Managua will continue without its ambassador." An official source consulted by AFP confirmed that Costa Rica will not break relations with Nicaragua, but that it will request decisive and energetic actions by organizations such as the OAS and Contadora Group. In that sense he said that Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez will leave for the OAS to explain this situation in detail, which according to a ranking official "was a very unfortunte mistake by the EPS." In his opinion the investigations conducted at the site of the incident do not indicate that the authors of the attack were rebels of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) who, he admitted, entered Costa Rican territory fleeing from the fierce offensive unleashed by the EPS against them in southern Nicaragua.

Responding to a question, President Monge said that there are other groups aside from the EPS interested in creating friction between Costa Rica and Nicaragua. However, he affirmed that the evidence reveals that the action that took place in Las Crucitas, 800 meters from the Nicaraguan border, "was perpetrated by the Sandinists," who even occupied two hills located in Costa Rican territory, 150 meters from the borderline.

On the proposal by Nicaragua, which denied staging the attack, to send a Mixed Border Commission for Prevention and Verification of the OAS to the site of the incident, Monge limited himself to replying that "we will make a separate proposal to Contadora." Nevertheless, the president stated that "thus far, Contadora has not properly given any positive replies."

Yet, another ranking official indicated that the Government is ready to agree to the arrival in Costa Rica of a Mixed Border Commission for Prevention and Verification of the OAS, recalling that "we have insisted for a long time that there should be a permanent mission of that peacekeeping group in the northern part of our country.

Monge said that for the time being they have not requested military assistance from any country, "because we are receiving it," plainly referring to the counterinsurgency training being given by U.S. militarymen to civil guardsmen in the northern part of the country. "Now more than ever we need to train our people in the border zone well," he noted.

Meanwhile, he denied any knowledge of the participation of U.S. Embassy officials in the meetings held Friday and Saturday by the General Staff to analyze the situation caused in the wake of the attack on the northern border. "We are unaware of that situation, but it appears to me that it is not correct," he stated.

Finally, Monge said that the government already has a clear position regarding the incident in Las Crucitas, but that the only thing that remains is for the two guardsmen to appear.

According to a police source, one of them might be seriously wounded, and the other one, wounded in the left arm, had remained to take care of the body of his dead companion, but had then left the scene.

Monge Issues Statement

PA030308 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0059 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Statement by President Luis Alberto Monge issued in San Jose on 2 June -- live]

[Text] Fellow citizens:

The overflow of the civil war being withstood again by the brother people of Nicaragua has sadly claimed the first victim in Costa Rica's public force. A peasant from Coto de Cartago died while fulfilling his duty, defending the territorial integrity, political sovereignty, and public security of our nation. Troops of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] that violated our homeland's border fired RPG shells, 82-mm mortars, AK-47 machine guns, 50-caliber machine guns, and M79 grenade launchers against two Civil Guard patrols from 1630 until the evening of Friday, 31 May. Our 21 men were ambushed in our territory by the Sandinist soldiers in the sector of Las Crucitas, on the Costa Rican side of the San Juan River, at the mouth of the (Campana) River, approximately 14 km from El Castillo Viejo.

Given the continuous reports on the presence of Sandinist troops in Costa Rican territory, the police patrol was engaged in a search of the zone. The men traveled down a dirt road toward a clearing of approximately 500 square meters in which there were two abandoned houses, 30 meters from the river.

The area is completely clear and there is great visibility. Two hills, approximately 100 meters high, rise on either side of the clearing; one hill is 600 meters from the clearing and the other is 800 meters away. Twenty Sandinist soldiers mercilessly fired from these hills against the Civil Guard members. Simultaneously, more than 100 Sandinist soldiers fired against our patrol from Nicaraguan territory, 130 meters on the other side of the river. When our men shouted "Do not fire, we are the Civil Guard of Costa Rica!" the reply was resonant laughter and renewed mortar fire. The patrol quickly dispersed until it was under cover in the forest. Miraculously, most of the policemen were saved. Thus far, the deplorable toll of such an unfortunate aggression that was perpetrated in cold blood is as follows: one dead Civil Guard member, six wounded, and two reported missing.

The funeral for Jorge Mendez Rivera, hero of our liberty and democracy, was held today at 1500 in his hometown. I know that I faithfully represent the feelings of every good Costa Rican when I present my deepest condolences to his widow, two children, parents, brothers and sisters, relatives, friends, and comrades. I have decreed that the Public Security Ministry will mitigate, as much as possible, the irreparable loss of such a valuable policeman by guaranteeing a just pension and two scholarships for his children. The wounded are receiving the best treatment at the Social Security hospital. The Civil Guard continues the search for the two missing men, one of whom is seriously wounded in the shoulder. Unfortunately, the violation of Costa Rican airspace by the Sandinist Air Force helicopter gunships makes the operation difficult. All of the two patrols' other members have returned to their posts.

The Costa Rican Government rejects and condemns the treacherous attack perpetrated by the EPS against two Civil Guard patrols in Costa Rican territory with patriotic indignation. We denounce the armed raids into our national territory and the continuous violation of our demilitarized state's airspace, while we abstain from interfering in Nicaragua's civil war. We vigorously reject all the terms included in the slanderous communique issued by the Sandinist government on 1 June in which it not only tries to twist the truth of the incident, but also issues groundless accusations against the Costa Rican Government with an incredible irresponsibility. We denounce the fact that today as yesterday the Nicaraguan Government and the EPS ignore even the chivalry of a good warrior because they fail to apologize when their soldiers make mistakes and when their troops fail to respect our demilitarized, neutral democracy.

I have issued instructions to the Foreign Ministry so that Costa Rica will not appoint a new ambassador to the government in Managua for the time being. Diplomatic relations will be reduced to the minimum level that is strictly indispensable. I assert that the Costa Rican Government is willing to maintain correct relations with regimes that have a different ideology as long as they rigorously abide by all international law norms. As long as conditions do not improve, based on the judgment of the government of the Republic, we will indefinitely suspend the procedures to appoint a new ambassador to Nicaragua.

I have asked the foreign minister to convoke the diplomatic corps accredited in Costa Rica tomorrow, Monday, to supply the ambassadors with a firsthand report on the armed aggression by the EPS to which our country has been victim, and to refute, one by one, all of the false charges and twisted facts included in the Sandinist regime's communique. In the next few hours, the government of the Republic will demand the holding of an emergency meeting of the OAS Permanent Council to present a formal protest for the aggression perpetrated by the EPS.

In addition, Costa Rica will request that the OAS send an investigation commission to the site as soon as possible to conduct an official inquiry into the grave armed raid perpetrated by the Sandinist troops. Using the OAS commission's report, we will adopt the actions deemed necessary according to our inter-American juridicial system. I warn the Costa Rican people that thus far the OAS has not shown enough willingness to respond to Costa Rica's demands concerning the strict enforcement of binding obligations created by American public international laws.

Seeking to stress the political importance of this action at the highest inter-American organization, I have instructed our country's foreign minister to personally present the case in Washington. We have not observed the necessary political willingness in the Contadora Group to stop the Sandinist regime's aggressiveness against Costa Rica either. While the peace-seeking process slowly advances toward the goal of an overall agreement, the EPS carries out raids into our territory, violates our airspace, and has now reached the extreme of ambushing two Civil Guard patrols inflicting the tragic toll we all know about.

Nevertheless, we will continue to patiently participate in the Contadora process recognizing the political importance of these actions. We do not only agree that the supervisory commission for the prevention of border incidents should meet again but also, for the umpteenth time, the Costa Rican Government asks the Contadora Group to permanently dispatch a commission of observers to the Nicaraguan border. In addition, I have instructed the Foreign Ministry to convoke a special meeting with the Contadora Group foreign ministers so that they may learn of the report concerning the military aggression against us, and again hear our requests to appoint permanent observers.

The government of the Republic maintains all contacts to adopt the most practical measures necessary to guarantee the presentation of apologies that the government in Managua owes us, the repairs for damages inflicted, the assurances that such military aggressions will not be repeated, and the complete defense of our territorial integrity, political sovereignty, and national independence. Costa Rica strictly abides by its international pledges and, consequently, demands full respect of all of our rights because we only want to live in peace.

In conclusion, I issued a respectful call to our citizens so that they remain serene as demanded by current circumstances. All Costa Ricans, united as one and supporting the government of our Republic, will allow us to vigorously exert our moral, juridical, and political rights according to our demilitarized democracy. Our neutrality is a guarantee that we will not take sides or become involved in alien wars. However, it is also an unbreakable pledge to strengthen our defensive capacity. That is why we are providing our police force, which must increasingly counter difficult challenges, with better training, given the constant danger that the civil war in Nicaragua will overflow its borders.

We will exert ourselves on the road toward peace without falling into a militarist temptation or without giving in to pressures from those who seek to maliciously confuse our neutrality with defenselessness. I ask the political parties to cease their vain attempts to gain political prestige with the blood and suffering of those who were victims of the EPS's aggression. We have been irresponsibly criticized concerning our neutrality to the extent of suggesting that Costa Rica should send its sons to the slaughterhouse of a war. Our people reject these ungrateful warmongering efforts with all their heart. The history of Nicaragua's tragedy is too recent to attempt a large-scale deception.

Those reponsible for the installation of a regime that is hostile to Costa Rica in our neighboring territory have no moral authority to discuss our government's civic, serene, and firm policy advocating the defense and promotion of our legitimate national interests.

Thank you very much for your attention. Good night.

GOVERNMENT NOTE PROTESTS AIRSPACE VIOLATION

PA010202 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Jorge Urbina Ortega, Costa Rican acting foreign minister, has sent a protest note to Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman regarding the 26 May incident between the Sandinist People's Army and a rebel group. As a result of this clash in Rio San Juan Department, three mortar rounds fell in Costa Rican territory, near Las Tiricias border post.

In his note, Urbina Ortega told D'Escoto that such action endangers the lives of Costa Ricans residing some 600 meters from the border. Urbina Ortega also says that Nicaraguan Air Force units have violated Costa Rican airspace.

Urbina Ortega lodged the protest on behalf of the Costa Rican Government and added that this violation is the result of intense military operations along the border of the two countries. He also said that the threat to the lives of Costa Ricans and the attempt on the country's sovereignty are the reasons for the protest. Urbina Ortega told D'Escoto that in lodging a strong protest the Costa Rican Government demands the apologies due in such cases and the assurance that such incidents will not recur.

ARDE TURNS OVER 3 SANDINIST SOLDIERS AT BORDER

PA312303 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] The Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE], headed by Eden Pastora, this morning turned over three prisoners belonging to the Sandinist People's Army. Spokespersons for the rebel organization identified them as: 14-year-old Julio Cesar, a member of Sandinist Security captured and [word indistinct] with his troops; 19-year-old Domingo Hernan Centeno Molina, member of Sandinist Security; and 19-year-old Francisco Castro, also a member of Sandinist Security. [words indistinct] member of the [words indistinct] ministry's Pablo Ugueda elite troops and captured in the Bluefields area.

According to (?reports), the turnover was carried out by Commander Tito Chamorro on the Nicaraguan-Costa Rican border. For his part, Miguel Carmona, president of the Costa Rican Red Cross, said that he was aware of the turnover, however his organization did not take charge in this case. Carmona said that this case will be investigated by National Security authorities for appropriate measures.

FDN REBELS INTERROGATED BY SECURITY AGENTS

PA312241 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Sergio Fernandez, director of the Intelligence and Security Directorate [DIS], has said that the five crewmen of a Nicaraguan boat that docked in the port of Moin, in Limon, have returned to their country.

However, the 11 counterrevolutionaries who apparently forced the fishermen to transport them to this port were interrogated by national security agents and later turned over to immigration authorities. They are members of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN]. They will apparently rejoin the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary struggle.

EL SALVADOR

PRESIDENT NAPOLEON DUARTE RESHUFFLES CABINET

PA012159 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2031 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] San Salvador, 1 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte reshuffled his cabinet today at the end of his first year in power. President Duarte said that the reorganization of his cabinet will make his administration more effective, inasmuch as the members of the cabinet have been assigned ministries where they will be more competent.

The new cabinet is the following:

Minister of Defense and Public Security: (ratified) General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova

Deputy Defense Minister: (ratified) General Rafael Flores Lima

Deputy Public Security Minister: (ratified) Colonel Carlos Reynaldo Lopez Nuila

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Rodolfo Antonio Castillo Claramount

Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister: (ratified) Ricardo Acevedo Peralta

Minister of the Presidency: Jorge Eduardo Tenorio

Minister of Planning: (ratified) Fidel Chavez Mena

Deputy Planning Minister: Oscar Reyes

Minister of Culture and Communications: Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes

Deputy Culture and Communications Minister: Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes [name as received]

Minister of Justice: Julio Alfredo Samayoa

Deputy Justice Minister: (ratified) Benjamin Valdez

Deputy Health Minister: Romel Gilberto Villacorta

Minister of Education: (ratified) Jose Alberto Buendia Flores

Deputy Education Ministers: Rosermina Molina de Tochez and Roman Osorio Mejia

Minister of Labor: Miguel Alejandro Gallegos

Deputy Labor Minister: Lazaro Tadeo Bernal Lizama

Minister of Finance: (ratified) Luis Eduardo Melendez Flores

Deputy Finance Minister: Manuel Alfredo Nova Fores

Minister of Interior: Edgar Ernesto Belloso Funes

Deputy Interior Minister: Carmen Amalia Barahona de Morales

Minister of Agriculture: (ratified) Carlos Aquilino Duarte

Deputy Agriculture Ministers: (ratified) Gregorio Elias Valladares and Carlos Deras Varillas

Minister of Public Works: Roberto Meza Delgado

Deputy Public Works Minister: Jorge Campos Sevilla.

Minister of Economy: (ratified) Ricardo Gonzalez Camacho

Deputy Economy Minister: Angela Melani Viger

Minister of Foreign Trade: Julio Rivas Gallont

Deputy Foreign Trade Minister: (ratified) Luisa Regina Acevedo

DUARTE ADDRESSES NATIONAL ASSEMBLY 1 JUN

PA020046 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1640 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Speech by President Jose Napoleon Duarte at the National Assembly in San Salvador -- live]

[Text] Flag of the fatherland, Salvadoran people, Mr President of the honorable Legislative Assembly, Mr President of the honorable Supreme Court of Justice, Mr Vice President, deputies of the honorable Legislative Assembly, magistrates of the honorable Supreme Court of Justice, Your Excellencies Ambassadors and honorable Charge d'Affairs accredited in the country, ministers and deputy ministers of state, representatives of the Armed Forces, presidents of autonomous institutions, ladies and gentlemen:

Upon completing the first year of my tenure as constitutional president of the Republic and general commander of the Armed Forces, I want to address you regarding the country's general situation. In fulfilment of their constitutional mandate, the ministers will come before this honorable Assembly in due time to present the reports of each branch of public administration. For this reason, my message contains only one view of the situation we are experiencing and the efforts made with faith and hope so that El Salvador can succeed and we can decide our own fate.

These efforts are contined in five major objectives, which I will discuss in depth because they are essential tools for achieving peace, which is our peoples greatest hope. First, the humanization of the conflict. From the beginning of my government I had to realistically state the considerable effects of the war imposed on us with the aid and sponsorship of the Soviet, Cuban, and Nicaraguan Marxist governments. More than 50,000 persons killed and the irrational destruction of the people's properties calls for meditation. We do not want the fatherland to continue shedding its blood or to perpetuate the conflict. We have made efforts in the search for the path to peace.

To achieve the humanization of the conflict, we have strengthened our armed institution, making it more technical and professional in its support for our peace efforts. We have created and approved instructions that regulate the Armed Forces' operations systems. The creation of the Deputy [as heard] Ministry of Public Security has offered some results such as the unification of internal legislation for security forces regarding recruitment, discipline, and procedures. We have restructured their functions, reorganized their personnel, reviewed their objectives, eliminated undesirable personnel, and finally, intensified their education and established professional levels for all personnel.

Special attention has been given to the promotion, protection, and observance of human rights, which we consider the first lesson and the most important reason behind our activity because the social reason for our institutional existence is the ultimate goal of guaranteeing the full exercise of man's rights. We have relentlessly pursued the criminal activities of the death squads and we continue carrying out efforts to bring about a deep, serious change in the system of justice that governs the lives of Salvadorans. This is not a simple task. To humanize our society means to eliminate rancor, hate, bitterness, the spirit of revenge, intolerance, and irrationality, which has taken root in our people's hearts for some time. We must achieve the humanization of our society not only for the sake of those who resort to armed violence, but also for all of us, for all Salvadorans.

While we are trying to eliminate the social roots of violence, we have accepted the challenge of humanizing the war. When the subversive groups decided on their popular, prolonged war to defeat us because of fear, they destroyed public services, collective transportation, factories, and crops. In a crazy wave of violence, they thought they would win their Marxist revolution in the military field. However, we presented them with a new concept different from what they expected. In addition to military strategy we presented other strategies in the political, ideological, economic, social and international fields. The rebels' refusal to obey the people's clamor in favor of humanizing the conflict has turned into an irrational attitude on their part. They have kidnapped several mayors who were freely elected in the 31 March elections. The mayors are brave men, some of whom suffered persecution and incarceration in the past for defending democracy and liberty.

From here, and representing the people torn apart by the anguish and tragedy they are experiencing, I make a public statement before the world organizations that watch over democracy and respect for human rights. I ask them to reject the FMLN's condemnable action with democratic firmness and demand the immediate release of the kidnapped mayors. The FMLN members now intend to again bring terror to urban areas; they threaten farmers, burn buses, and promote strikes instigated by persons who have infiltrated labor organizations because they cannot win the war militarily. They want to win it with economic sabotage and social instability.

All of this cannot lead to the humanization of the conflict; therefore, I call on the groups up in arms asking them to reconsider. I understand that the path is difficult, but in the search for peace there will be no surrender because this is a government that governs.

Second is the pacification. Peace is desperately desired by the Salvadoran people, but peace does not mean the elimination of those we are in conflict with, especially in an armed conflict. Peace is the solution of the conflict through reason, and for reason to prevail it must be based upon dialogue. That is why on 15 October 1984 I proposed a dialogue to the rebels. I proposed it thinking of a sincere, not a tactical dialogue; I proposed it because it is what the Salvadoran people want. The Salvadoran people do not want a dialogue that will serve as a pretext to continue the war or propagandize, but a dialogue that will serve as an instrument to achieve peace.

This is why my government is seeking a dialogue that will serve as an instrument to achieve peace. This is why my government is seeking a dialogue that will be effective; a dialogue is by peace and for peace.

We went to La Palma, and there were hopeful signs. Unfortunately, the second round of the dialogue in Ayagualo did not have the desired effects. The FMLN used the opportunity to make calls for war and not calls for peace. In the document presented in Ayagualo, the rebels asked the constitutional government to surrender. They requested our unconditional surrender. They asked that the Armed Forces be abolished; they requested the organization of a system in which all who have weapons will have power. The Army has given me its support. During the elections, the people also gave me their support. I cannot betray them by accepting surrender. I have stated that I am ready to fulfill my commitment to seek peace. I will do so determinedly, vehemently, and with patriotism. I will not be an instrument of those who do not want peace. I want those who are up in arms to demonstrate their sincerity because they also say that they want peace. I reiterate my commitment to continue the dialogue to effectively achieve peace. I reiterate this before the Salvadoran people and the international community because friendly countries are helping us find civilized ways to end a war that the Salvadoran people did not begin. By reiterating my commitment, I feel that I am searching for the path that will lead to peace.

The terrorists have launched a political campaign saying that I have broken the dialogue. Lies and perfidy need to be defended, but truth and reason defend themselves. That is why I tell the terrorists to continue lying because they are going to fail and because the people know that I have a strong will, the political will to honestly and sincerely seek peace. We cannot speak of peace in El Salvador without speaking of peace for Central America. We want peace for our country and for the region. However, peace cannot be established without the will to support it. In this respect the Contadora Group's efforts have been positive. Four countries in the area have expressed our approval of the pacification process for Central America. We also have said that it is preferable to internationalize the dialogue rather than the conflict. El Salvador has reiterated its confidence in the Contadora Group efforts. We have clearly stressed and insisted on the need to implement definite, specific measures to restrain the arms race in the area.

On repeated occasions, we have denounced that Nicaragua is the haven for Salvadoran subversion. Extremist leftist groups are trained there. Logistic aid for the Salvadoran guerrillas is coming from Nicaragua. Nicaragua is the center of the operation where terrorist actions against El Salvador are planned, decided and ordered. Nicaragua is a cancer in Central America.

I have been to international forums such as the United Nations, the OAS and the Inter-American Press Society; I have been to Europe and Latin America; I have supported the Contadora Group, and I have also met with the rebels. All this proves my sincere desire to find the path of pacification because my government is a responsible government.

Third, democratization. When I assumed the presidency of the Republic, I said that my government would promote the democratic process by encouraging the participation of democratic organizations in the new pluralist system established in the Constitution of the Republic. This has been possible thanks to the people's decisive support and to the strengthening of the institutions, particularly the Armed Forces, which has not only served to demonstrate an extraordinary moral and technical conduct in the struggle against subversion, but has also become the bulwark of the democratic system and a decisive factor in supporting the legally established government in the search for peace and a general solution to the country's problems.

This is what the people have hoped for and what they have expected from the Armed Forces. Today it has come true.

My commitment to democracy is based on a lifelong struggle on behalf of democracy and an absolute rejection of violence as a means to reach power. My ideal of democracy is not a static or cut-and-dry concept. It is dynamic, realistic, and participative with a profound humane dimension. To take advantage of democracy to manipulate men for economic, political, or ideological exploitation is to distort the real meaning of democracy. Therefore, I am pleased to see our country slowly but firmly moving toward an authentic democracy. In a recent letter to the Assembly, even the terrorists admitted the legitimacy and representativeness of the legislative branch as the result of the electoral processes and the people's will, and not as an imposition through the use of arms and violence. The international recognition of the progress we have made in this respect, which was obtained as a result of my trips to Europe, the United States, and Latin America, is the recognition of our institutional legitimacy obtained through the people's massive participation in the four elections we have held. In this manner, we have complied with the democratization of a government that governs.

Fourth, participation. Democracy is based on the people's participation in the government's decisions. That is why after I aspired to be president of the Salvadorans and was elected by the people, I agreed to sign a social pact with everyone based on making the participation of all sectors effective so that together we can work to achieve peace, full democracy, and social justice. The social pact is not a pact of interests. It is a bundle of will to attain social goals so that we can all forge ahead in harmony. This social pact implies the understanding and participation of all sectors in a permanent dialogue that will make possible the prevention of a social conflict so that together we can promote a feeling of solidarity for the good of our country.

Once again I urge all sectors to conscientiously work together on behalf of the country's dearest interests. However, we are all aware of the trade union strikes that are taking place. Under the pretext of making labor demands, these strikes have an indisputable political background.

I have always believed in democratic trade unionism because it is a well-deserved gain by the workers. The trade unions are the channels of participation in the process and in the material and spiritual development of the peoples. What is unacceptable is for those channels to be used to manipulate people's needs. When the trade unions are infiltrated and used to promote war and destabilization, they lose their social function and the people's confidence. This is the sad, unjust objective planned by the FMLN-FDR, which we discovered in documents seized in Morazan from rebels who had surrendered and also found on the person of terrorist Nidia Diaz. All of this has been confirmed by newspapers in San Salvador. One of those newspapers published a manifesto signed by the FMLN commanders. This is the sad, unjust plan that the FMLN has launched in a political offensive that seeks to discredit and destabilize the country.

I must mention that many of the evils we are fighting today have been the result of the lack of social discipline in previous years. It is necessary that we realize that obeying the law is indispensable to having social harmony. We all know that we have a war economy, a large fiscal deficit, and a currency shortage; that half of our budget goes for national defense; that terrorism has greatly damaged our economic structure; that there is high unemployment; that there is almost no private or state investments; that as a result of the conflict the private sector has reduced job opportunities; and that we are facing a critical situation, and in order to overcome it we must make great efforts and sacrifices.

Under these circumstances, to demand outrageous wage increases and benefits that do not conform to reality is really unreasonable and shows a lack of patriotism. For this reason, I appeal to all Salvadoran workers to understand the country's difficult situation and make an effort not to help aggravate the crisis. The terrorists have publicly unveiled their intentions by appealing to workers to strike and cause disorder. However, I have faith and confidence that the workers will not heed or follow radical trade union leaders because the workers understand that destabilization only weakens the democratic process, impedes the consolidation of the reform, and makes the struggle for the masses and the creation of jobs impossible, thus failing to meet the needs of thousands of jobless workers. Through participation we are trying to create a political space without clashes or confrontations. We act judiciously yet firmly because this is a true government.

Fifth, economic reactivation. I have established a process to stabilize our economy by facing the problems that affect most of our people. Our plans include the creation of new jobs for the thousands of jobless and to keep those who have jobs in them. I want to mention some of our efforts toward economic reactivation. As part of our economic reactivation program, on 14 May I announced specific ordinances that will benefit the national coffee-growing industry and all small, medium, and large coffee growers. This measure is necessary today more than ever to improve financing for coffee growing in order to preserve and strengthen one of our country's most important production structures. Thanks to the 600 million colones granted to us above former years' financing, this industry will employ more than 300,000 workers.

In addition, we have issued similar ordinances to help cotton growers who also have suffered the impact of the crisis. Regarding sugar cane, it not only stabilized, but cultivation acreage increased. We have also issued specific instructions regarding basic grains. We have set up credit lines for more than 500 million colones. In addition, mechanisms have been expedited so that growers of basic grains have easy access to bank credits. It is important to point out that the grain growers have a sure credit and market. For this reason, we have speeded up the operation of the institute for the regulation of supplies and ordered the Agricultural and Livestock Development Bank, the Federation of Credit Institutions, and the Mortgage Bank, as well as the rest of the banking system, to cooperate in this marketing effort.

Regarding livestock, at the beginning of this month and during the inauguration of the Central American livestock exposition I said that this field deserves special attention. Cattlemen can rely on this government's cooperation. We have proudly confirmed the improved quality of this country's cattle breeds.

Agrarian reform requires consolidation. We have succeeded in breaking the legal stagnation of this sector, and 31 other estates have been returned to their former owners. These estates are worth approximately 38 million colones. In addition Salvadoran Institute of Agrarian Transformation [ISTA] has delivered 28 other farms to as many cooperatives. As part of the government's economic policy, it is worthwhile to stress that necessary measures have been taken to ensure the public expense's austerity and rationalization without increasing the 1984 general budget. By sacrificing other operational and investment expenses, the salaries of more than 149,000 public workers were increased by more than 130 colones monthly in July, thus benefiting their families.

As you can see, we have been concerned over state workers. Therefore, we made an effort and raised their salaries. We want to make our contribution so that social justice can be attained in this country. Public workers life insurance coverage was increased by 50 percent from 10,000 to 15,000 colones. In December, retirement and pension benefits for the central government's civil and military workers were increased proportionately. Some pensions for less than 100 colones were increased to 525 colones.

A minimum of 150 colones per month was established for all retirement payments. This corrected the cases of many retired people who received 8 colones per month for many years because this adjustment had not been made for more than 50 years.

The tax policy centered its efforts on identifying new taxpayers. Tax registers were improved. The fiscal program was broadened. Taxpayers received assistance in the payment of their back taxes and procedures used by the tax administration were speeded up. The public credit policy was aimed at containing rapid indebtedness and achieving a rational utilization of domestic and foreign financing sources to contract for the strictly indispensable obligations to foster public investment and economic reactivation. The government, aware that the population's true income continues to be affected by inflation related phenomena, has speeded up the stabilization and price mechanisms. For this reason and becasue of a late charge regarding prices of some medicines, I have ordered the economy minister to open a public hearing to discuss this and make the necessary decisions.

The industrial sector, which is considered one of the strongest pillars in the economic reactivation policy, has received fiscal benefits to foster productive activities. The national industry has been protected and the consumption of our products has been urged and fostered. The organization, fostering, and development of the economy's nonformal sector has received priority treatment. Technical, financial, and managerial assistance has been given to this sector, as well as commercialization assistance, thus stressing its potential. We have taken into consideration that this sector is the one that provides the largest number of jobs in our country because this is a true government that thinks about the majority.

Salvadoran people, friends, the country's problems are many and difficult. Through the humanization of the armed conflict, we strive for our nation's pacification, the democratization of our society, the people's participation in the nation's activities at all levels, and the reactivation of the national economy. We do this because this is a true government. Therefore, this is a suitable opportunity to ask all sectors of the country to join forces and participate in this process to strengthen the five political aspects that I have outlined because we can forge ahead only in unity. Salvadoran people: I would like to invite all of you to feel that if the crisis that lashes at us is special, then the characteristics of our effort and willingness for work will also be special.

At this time, as El Salvador is living through one of its history's most dramatic chapters, I ask God, with all the force of my Christian conviction, to help me and give me the necessary moral strength to be firm and to always keep aloft the flag of faith and hope to keep asking for all Salvadorans' common unity and effort. I ask for help to be able to lead our homeland to a higher well-being, justice, democracy, freedom, and peace. If we have faith and are willing to struggle and work together, victory will be ours. Salvadoran people, Government, Legislative Assembly, Supreme Court of Justice officials, members of the diplomatic corps, ministers of state, Armed Forces members, Salvadoran people, thank you very much.

NICARAGUA

FIVE EPS MEMBERS CAPTURED IN COSTA RICA

PA312002 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] It has been reported that five Sandinist soldiers have been captured in Costa Rica. It is said they entered Costa Rican territory by mistake. An ANN report from San Jose, Costa Rica has said that five members of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] of Nicaragua were taken to San Jose last night after having been captured in the border area known as La Penca, the Public Security Ministry reported.

H. Ortega Holds Press Conference

PA030450 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Press conference held by Defense Minister Humberto Ortega and Commander Roberto Calderon, chief of the 5th Military Region, place not given; questioners not indentified -- live]

[Text[[Ortega] We have called this press conference with local and foreign jounalists to report on the events that occured on the Nicaragua-Costa Rica border during the past few days. These events are being manipulated by those loyal to the CIA and have been so for some time now. In the past few months in particular, they have tried to create provocations to aggravate the crisis in Central America, and the (?border tension) between the Nicaraguan Government and territory and the Honduran and Costa Rican Government and territories.

As we have reported before, during the past few months the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] has begun offensive campaigns in various sectors of the national territory to step up our efforts to finally defeat the mercenary arm of the current U.S. Administration. During the past few months, we have outwitted on various fronts this mercenary arm of imperialism, which operates from its bases in Honduras and on Costa Rica's Atlantic coast.

Due to our troops' actions, these forces have been forced to operate on the border again. It is here where they operate and from where they presently try to maintain, at all costs, a continued logistic support for the groups that have been reduced by our troops to smaller units in the country's interior. This is the most important effect of the offensive that we have launched. It consists of [words indistinct]. The mercenary forces military development is more evident today than ever. These forces try to create a border military conflict to allow themselves to be gradually substituted as the main element in the border conflict between Nicaragua and Honduras or between Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

For this reason and in view of this conflictive situation, as well as the mercenaries' defeat and the fact that clashes occur closer and closer to the border, we support the revolutionary government's intention to meet with military and government authorities from the Honduras and Costa Rica to find formulas to prevent border conflicts with the two governments.

In the past few days the EPS forces, according to our general plan for the rest of the country, have initiated a better military plan to restore the San Juan River area to normalcy. The San Juan River serves as a border between Costa Rica and Nicaragua. Historically, the San Juan River has benefited both Nicaragua and Costa Rica. As a result of mercenary actions and CIA plans, as well as the use to which the U.S. Asministration has put some Costa Rican territories, the San Juan River has become impassable for both Nicaragua and Costa Rica since mercenary forces of the U.S. Adminiistration operate from there. During the past few months this river has ceased to benefit either nation because mercenaries have chosen it as their instrument. In our general military plans, we are trying to restore the river to its normal use so that the Costa Rican and Nicaraguan Governments and peoples can use this river as they have always done in the past. In this spirit, the EPS forces camped at these border sectors and other aggregate forces sent by the high command have initiated an operation. As the preliminary result of this operation, the first mercenary forces with which the EPS clashed fled in disarray.

As part of this operation, today at 1200 noon and 1500, the Sandinist Air Force carried out several missions against a mercenary base known by the press as La Penca, located on the banks of the San Juan River in Nicaragua.

This base and landing strip were built there because by crossing the river and obtaining support from Costa Rica, the mercenary forces have succeeded in moving tractors, bulldozers, and other equipment that allowed them to build this landing strip. With this landing strip, the mercenaries received air support from El Salvador and other CIA-supplied sites abroad. Today, we carried out two lightning attacks and severely damaged this La Penca strip.

All these air and land actions by our troops are part of our aim to restore this border area to normalcy in the near future. Of course, this situation has brought serious consequences for the mercenary forces and their CIA accomplices. It is in the framework of these Army military operations and the concern caused the CIA by our blows against its objectives that our forces have inflicted a general defeat on their forces along the San Juan River. In other words, in view of the impossibility of containing our offensive, Eden Pastora concocts this criminal, devilish plan that has already cost the lives of two Costa Rican civil policemen, while others have been wounded.

We believe that the Costa Rican authorities and people should not fall for this provocation by the mercenary forces and the CIA because the U.S. Administration is ultimately responsible for these facts since they have created this situation in some areas of Costa Rica. The Costa Rican people do not want this to happen and neither do its rulers, except some individuals who are serving anti-Central American, anti-Costa Rican, and anti-Nicaraguan interests. We are sure the Nicaraguan and Costa Rican Governments and peoples do not want this situation to continue. We have brought Commander Roberto Calderon, chief of the EPS 5th military region, to this press conference. He will expand on what I have mentioned.

Before we began this press conference, we learned of some dispatches by ACAN-EFE and other news agencies referring to the possible severing of diplomatic relations with Nicaragua by the Costa Rican Government. Just as we were beginning this press conference, we also learned that President Monge of Costa Rica is going to talk to local and international news media regarding this situation. I do not have an official report from the Costa Rican Government about the decision to sever diplomatic relations between Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

We wish to express that on the part of Nicaragua the historical relations that have existed between our peoples will always remain open and also our government's determination not to accept such a step which, if true, is nothing more than the imposition of the aggressive and adventurist will of the present U.S. Government.

Logically, this artificial conflict provoked by the United States is the desperate result of the failure of its mercenary military plan; it is the result of the general failure to destroy the revolution and of the desperate realization that in a few days we will be celebrating 6 yearas of revolutionary victory, despite the reactionary, irrational, and adventurist will of the present U.S. Government headed by Mr Reagan.

These steps deepen the regional crisis even more. If these steps are not corrected, it will mean strengthening and supporting those who not only want to destroy Nicaragua's revolutionary advance, the advance of nationalism, independence, self-determination, nonalignment, a mixed economy project, and Nicaragua's political pluralism, but also those interested in destroying the advances taking place in Central America against the domination to which Central Americans have been subjected in the past by those who want to destroy us today.

If these unconfirmed reports that we are receiving on Costa Rica breaking relations with us are true, Nicaragua does not tremble. We are prepared to face even the most difficult moments.

We repeat to Mr Reagan that although we do not want the solution that he seeks, which is the direct use of his forces in the area, we tell him that he will not solve the Central American problem that way and that we don't fear that moment, either. We feel that with such actions each day the possibility of a general agression, of a general war, of a general violation in Central America and in other parts of Latin America and the continent, and of a U.S. invasion of Central America are getting closer. However, it is not going to solve the Central American problem. It is going to increase it.

Today, Reagan, who has been defeated in all of his recent political efforts, is resorting to adventures such as this to increase the military aggression we are already facing to the level of border conflicts which will permit him to make use of his power. Mr Monge supposedly severs relations and calls the United Nations and the OAS as a result of this incident which has been set up, designed, and carried out from the United States by the U.S. Government through its mercenary branch, which in this case is comprised of the forces of the traitor Pastora, the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE].

Let us not be deceived. This is how things stand. They are becoming desperate in the face of defeat and they want to increase military aggression to achieve their objectives by any means. Therefore, we are going to give Commander Calderon the opportunity to explain our activities in that region which have been used as a pretext for an incident that is assuming bigger proportions.

[Calderon] [Words indistinct] defense minister, within the framework of the EPS, on 26 May we began an operation with our troops to attack three counterrevolutionary camps located east of the town of El Castillo, on the San Juan River. One counterrevolutionary camp was located in Quebrada San Miguelito, another on the island of (Agua Fresca), and one camp, which the counterrevolutionaries have used for some time, in the sector of Machuca that was destroyed approximately 1 year ago.

Our forces operated in the sector of Quebrada San Miguelito, destroying the camp and killing two counterrevolutionaries on 26 May and one counterrevolutionary on 27 May near the San Miguelito camp. As soon as the first clashes ensued, we observed the withdrawal of many counterrevolutionaries from Nicaragua toward the sector of Las Tiricias, where the rural police and Civil Guard forces maintain a border post. On 28 May, following a successful operation which led to the takeover of this camp and the counterrevolutionaries' withdrawal into Costa Rica, our troops were attacked with recoilless rifles. We can deduce that these are U.S.-made 57-mm rifles issued at the border post in Las Tiricias and approximately 2 km east of the [words indistinct]. Our troops advanced and took over another camp located near the island of (Agua Fresca), also in Nicaragua. The leader was a counterrevolutionary called (Karu).

Later, on 29 May, our troops advanced toward the sector of Machuca where they found counterrevolutionary installations within our territory. At 0820 on 30 May, a counterrevolutionary group attacked with a heavy barrage of fire from La Campana Island in Costa Rica. On the same day and at approximately the same time, two counterrevolutionary boats arrived in the sector and seven counterrevolutionaries were annihilated. At 0820 on 30 May, an exchange of fire took place at this site from the Nicaraguan side to the Costa Rican side of the San Juan River. The next day, 31 May, our troops reported a clash in the Cerro Las Crucitas sector at approximately 1630. According to our report, the clash lasted approximately 1 hour and 10 minutes. Afterward, on 1 June, we learned from international dispatches and from a Costa Rican Government communique that a patrol comprised of 21 men from the Los Chiles sector was attacked, according to the Costa Rican authorities, by alleged EPS troops that had crossed the border.

Some of the statements released by the Costa Rican authorities cite Colonel Oscar Vidal, chief of the Costa Rican Civil Guard, as their source of information. They say that more than 400 men crossed the border into Costa Rica. I want to assure you that our troops did not have anything to do with the provocation set up by the ARDE forces against the Costa Rican Civil Guard at this location in Costa Rica. We have a recording in which you will hear two Costa Rican Government officials state that they had been aware of a report on the presence of Nicaraguan troops in Costa Rica in the area called Cerro Las Crucitas for approximately 1 week. This information was released by the Costa Rican authorities or to the Costa Rican authorities by the counterrevolutionary Roberto Chamorro.

Later we can give you a copy of this recording so that you can listen to it. It includes points of reference which are not geographic, which instead refer to the (Tango) front, which is the name of the counterrevolutionary base in the sector of Machuca.

[Question indistinct]

[Calderon] To reiterate what the defense minister said, the Costa Rican authorities say that a week ago they had information about the presence of EPS troops in Costa Rica, that the information came from Roberto "Tito" Chamorro, right-hand man of the traitor Eden Pastora. What we are trying to prove is that the provocation had been planned. The Costa Rican Civil Guard troops were ambushed by ARDE units based on an alleged report of the presence of Nicaraguan troops in Costa Rica.

As the defense minister said, the Air Force today carried out two actions over the La Penca base, which is located at the mouth of the San Carlos River where it runs into the San Juan River, in Nicaragua. There were two flights at 1200 and 1500 over this counter-revolutionary base. This is a base that on 30 May was the subject of a full report by Costa Rican television, when the traitor Eden Pastora, making statements and showing the airfield he is building in this place, was commemorating the anniversary of the attempt on his life.

[Ortega] To conclude this meeting, I wish to reiterate that I am fully convinced that the Costa Rican patrol was tricked into going to that place, where there were supposedly EPS troops, by the report that the counterrevolutionary Tito Chamorro had given. I am sure that the mercenary forces operating in that sector would have attacked our forces, if in reality there had been EPS troops there, and later try to leave evidence that our troops were there in order to start all this commotion. This has been a criminal plan in which the Costa Rican patrol, based on the deceptive information it received, fell into the trap, into the criminal ambush laid by ARDE forces.

Now we have been told that the Costa Rican Government is not in reality thinking about severing relations, but suspending them, inasmuch as the Costa Rican ambassador is not in Nicaragua. In any case, we wish to reiterate the position of the Nicaraguan Government, which in a recent note from the Foreign Ministry asked for the establishment of a supervisory and prevention commission to carry out a thorough investigation of these incidents, this situation, and other aspects that can bring about tension as a result of the mercenary activities in territories along the border. In other words, we have urgently stated within the framework of the peace efforts exerted by the Contadora Group that we accepted this meeting...[rephrases] this commission that will supervise the border region, so that it can immediately begin to investigate what happened.

I repeat: As a result of the EPS military advancement throughout the country and if the various meetings are not held between the Nicaraguan and Costa Rica Governments or between the Nicaraguan and Honduran Governments, the situation will be used by the U.S. Government and the CIA to provoke new incidents such as the one we are now experiencing, which led to the death of Costa Rican citizens. Do you have any questions?

[Question] According to your reports, how many Costa Ricans died in this ambush?

[Ortega] According to public information, it is said...[rephrases] according to the official report from the Costa Rican authorities, there was one death. However, other public reports have been received from Costa Rica, and these mention two dead. However, this can be confirmed only by the authorities.

[Question indistinct]

[Ortega] The means used are those of our Air Force, its antiaircraft defenses; quick attacks to destroy both their storage facilities for logistic cargo received from abroad, from El Salvador and Honduras; and the landing strip that they have been repairing recently.

[Question indistinct]

[Ortega] The border was never crossed; the route has been outlined by the air navigation charts used in this operation. The fact is that these are border areas; in other words, the counterrevolutionary landing strip is located 70 meters from the San Juan River. The river divides...[rephrases] The river is located on the border between Nicaragua and Costa Rica. In other words, they established the base 70 meters from the river; the landing strip is located 70 meters from the river. Across the river is Costa Rica, where they have the rest of their camp, to support the part of the base located in Nicaragua. The goal of our offensive has been to hit this site.

[Question indistinct]

[Ortega] Logically, yes. That was our objective.

[Question indistinct]

[Ortega] On this occasion we used only airplanes.

[Question indistinct]

[Ortega] I think that Calderon will explain better.

[Calderon] We repeat that at 0820 on 30 May [words indistinct] our troops reported that they were in the Machuca sector at the site of the old camp abandoned by the counter-revolutionaries who fled into Costa Rican territory. At the same time on the same day, seven counterrevolutionaries arrived in two boats, but they were hit and sunk by our troops. While the clash ensued with the men aboard the boats, our troops' positions were attacked from La Campana Island -- we have marked it on the map -- with recoilless rifle fire, assorted caliber rifle fire, and machine-gun fire. An exchange of fire took place in that zone on 30 May.

On 31 May, which is mentioned by the Costa Rican authorities, an attack was carried out against the Costa Rican patrol. In other words, we are talking about different days and different times -- an 8-hour difference between one event and the other which is mentioned by the Costa Rican authorities. Our troops reported that they heard a clash taking place deep inside Costa Rican territory at that time, but they could not ascertain who was involved in the fight. We also...[interrupted]

[Question indistinct]

[Calderon] At the same location. Even on the day...[rephrases] On 1 June our troops that are still stationed there reported the arrival of a truck carrying a Costa Rican flag and the Red Cross flag in the La Campana Island sector. Using binoculars, observation post guards could see when the Costa Ricans picked up men wearing blue, a classical counterrevolutionary uniform, and olive garb.

[Question indistinct]

[Calderon] Well, they are here, 5 km apart. One, two, three, four, and five. Each square represents 1 km.

[Question indistinct]

[Calderon] [Words indistinct] they witnessed when approximately 30 corpses were loaded into the truck. On 1 June, they reported that a truck carrying a Costa Rican flag and a Red Cross flag arrived in the La Campana Island sector at 0515. Using binoculars, guards at an observation post could see that approximately 30 corpses dressed in blue and olive garb were loaded into the truck.

[Ortega] Logically, this last action is quite important because it proves there are certain sectors in Costa Rica who support these counterrevolutionary activities. If the central authorities in Costa Rica...[corrects himself] If the mixed Nicaraguan-Costa Rican commission members or the Contadora Group representatives had arrived at the site shortly after these events, they would have found the corpses of the mercenary forces members in Costa Rican territory. However, they use trucks and Red Cross flags in Costa Rican territory to take away the contra corpses so that they cannot be used to prove that they are operating against our troops from the Costa Rican side. This clash where the death of ...[corrects himself] in which the Costa Rican rural police members were attacked was heard by our forces but they did not know what was happening. That is the situation.

[Question indistinct]

[Ortega] We calculate that this was part of a force comprised of approximately 300 counterrevolutionaries.

[Question] Commander, what would be the situation in Nicaragua in the event of a break in relations with other countries and [words indistinct]?

[Ortega] Well, we hope it will not serve to worsen the crisis that prevails in the region. We believe that if this suspension is indefinitely held for some time, it could be used by the U.S. Administration to worsen the crisis. We think that the appropriate thing would be for the Costa Rican Government to step up the investigation on its side concerning these grave actions by those who act behind the back of Costa Rica's central government and help the mercenary forces, thus provoking these incidents. The government should adopt appropriate measures. It would be best for the Costa Rican and Nicaraguan Governments to form this commission in the framework of Contadora, clarify these facts, and then jointly take several measures to be able to make the river passable again both for Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

[Question indistinct]

[Ortega] As has been pointed out, we have not learned the official stance of President Monge so we cannot express an opinion on this. A suspension has been mentioned, not a severing of relations. If this suspension occurs, we should not cease our efforts.

On the contrary, we should step up our efforts so that this suspension does not continue for an indefinite time and so that normal relations can be restored between Costa Rica and Nicaragua. We will continue to make efforts for this situation to be corrected.

[Question] [Words indistinct] Costa Rican Government accepts asking the OAS to begin an investigation. Would Nicaragua be willing to carry out an investigation through another international organization such as the OAS? Is there any possibility of a meeting between you and Honduran General Walter Lopez?

[Ortega] Certainly. The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry will issue a statement in the next few hours or days. Thus far, our government and Foreign Ministry have expressed a willingness for this commission to be formed in the framework of Contadora. It is up to our central government and our foreign ministry to report its decision on the taking of this matter to the OAS or the United Nations and announcing it abroad. Regarding a possible meeting between the Armed Forces chiefs of Honduras and Nicaragua, namely General Lopez and myself, we are still interested in this meeting. We hope that despite the fact that this possibility is not at all final, this meeting will be held. We continue to make efforts in this regard. Panama's General Manuel Antonio Noriega has continued to express his willingness to mediate in this matter.

[Question indistinct]

[Ortega] In Costa Rica? Well, I think the situation in Costa Rica is different. Meetings should continue to be held as in the past. This is another, different situation.

[Question] [Words indistinct] What are the results of the guerrilla war [words indistinct]?

[Ortega] It is very important to notice that the EPS has succeeded in properly organizing, particularly in the past few months, all of the people, the working people, the militias, cooperative members in the field, and territorial units. The Army has been the backbone of organizations and has introduced various military fighting strategies that have inflicted larger defeats on the enemy. We cannot say that the enemy will be entirely annihilated in the next few weeks, but we have forced these mercenary forces into a more disadvantageous situation, strategically speaking.

[Question] Commander, President Monge said today that although this situation on the border [words indistinct]. How do you interpret this situation after Costa Rica has proclaimed its neutrality and the fact that Monge said that Contadora has played an effective role [words indistinct]?

[Ortega] All world governments as well as the Costa Rican Government, have a right to military training. We respect the decision by Monge's government regarding national defnese systems and his country's sovereignty. We won't meddle in the Costa Rican Government's decision regarding this. In addition, we don't think anyone should meddle in the type of national defense that Nicaragua has chosen, particularly to repel the permanent aggression by the United States and its possible military intervention, as happened in Nicaragua in the past.

[Question indistinct]

[Ortega] As the commander explained, facts have demonstrated this. We have investigated these facts with the proper military leaders. For this reason, we have said that in order to solve the border problems, Costa Rican and Nicaraguan authorities should help each other. This is the only way to solve border problems that occur as a result of the Americans imposing the armed presence of their mercenaries in Honduras [words indistinct].

TRADE, COPYRIGHT PROTOCOLS SIGNED IN MOSCOW

8.2-Billion Ruble Trade Accord

FL311141 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] In Moscow, Cuba and the Soviet Union signed the most important trade protocol in history; it totals 8.2 billion rubles. The documents were signed by the Soviet and Cuban foreign trade ministers, Nikolay Patolichev and Ricardo Cabrizas, respectively.

The protocol's amount represents significant growth compared to last year's and, in addition, doubles the trade level of 1970. The intense efforts put forth by the two countries' governmental delegations, which made it possible for the completion of the protocol, was also noted during the signing ceremony. It was observed that the talks were prolonged but developed in an atmosphere of candidness, camaraderie, and understanding of the difficulties which must be overcome to guarantee the needs of the respective national economies with a growing foreign trade.

Protocol on Copyrights

FL310230 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Cuba and the USSR have signed an agreement on protocol copyrights on taking another step toward the institutionalization of their cultural relations. The agreement was signed in Moscow by First Vice Minister of Culture Rafael Almeida and Konstantin Dolgov, chairman of the USSR's copyright agency.

The protocol was signed by the director of the National Center for Author's Rights, Francisco Martinez Hinojosa, and the deputy chairman of the USSR's copyright agency, Aleksey Orlov.

Orlov expressed his conviction that the documents signed today will help strengthen the friendship and brotherhood of the two peoples, which march together in the struggle for peace, democracy, and socialism.

UN'S PEREZ DE CUELLAR HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

Comments on Debt Problem

FL302326 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has said in an exclusive interview with radio station COCO that he is very pleased for the way our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro had talked with him about Latin America's foreign debt.

Fidel Castro's views have encouraged me, he said. He stressed he had noticed the Cuban head of state's solidarity with Latin America's problem, especially concerning the debt problem. When he was asked about Fidel's opinion that the debt is unpayable, he said that since he is not an expert in economic matters, he could not give a technical answer to this position, but asserted that the foreign debt complexity and crisis needs adequate and specific ways of solving the problem. However, we should look at the politicalization of the debt because it is not a purely financial problem, said the UN secretary general.

Finally, Perez de Cuellar expressed the need of finding more viable ways of helping to solve Latin America's critical large foreign debt problem.

NOTIMEX Report

FL311836 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1745 GMT 31 May 85

[By Sylvia Sayago]

[Text] Havana, 31 May (NOTIMEX) -- Concluding an official visit to Havana, Javier Perez de Cuellar stated that the UN will not request the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola because that is a bilateral matter.

At a press conference, the UN secretary general recognized the need to make the Contadora Group's efforts more dynamic and said he would insist at the Security Council that the Manzanillo talks between the United States and Nicaragua be reactivated.

He noted the importance given to the foreign debt issue during more than 20 hours of talks he held with Cuban President Fidel Castro. He rejected the idea that the issue should become a political one and said debtor nations should pay but at the same time creditors should expand payment facilities and not strangle debtors with high interest rates. Questioned about the independence of Namibia, he said: We cannot accept solutions that are not contained in Resolution 435.

Perez de Cuellar, who was seen off by Castro with full honors usually accorded a head of state, admitted that one of the great weaknesses of the UN and the Security Council is the lack of means to sanction, carry out, and impose the resolutions it makes. He added that it is necessary to convince South Africa to withdraw from Namibia, so UN forces can arrive on the scene and elections can be held.

He denied that the presence of approximately 25,000 Cuban soldiers in Angola could be used as a reason for not permitting Namibia's independence. He said: I cannot ask the Cubans to withdraw their troops because that is a bilateral problem between Cuba and Angola.

He commented on Fidel Castro's interest in the Latin American foreign debt and although he admitted that it is a problem that pertains more to the International Monetary Fund, it also has a political aspect. He added that if more flexibility is not granted in the payment of interests, it could affect the political stability of Africa and Latin America.

On other matters, he said that if the U.S. Government were to request it, he would be willing to express Fidel Castro's point of view on the anti-Castro radio station, Radio Marti, which he said was offensive to Cuba.

The secretary general said he did not know if there would be a summit between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States and he rejected the concept of superpowers. He added that the UN is not an assemblage of two to solve the world's problems.

Returning to the issue of Contadora, Perez de Cuellar said it could not impose solutions, but it should go hand-in-hand with other nations so that together they can find solutions that are appropriate for everyone.

Comments on Radio Marti

PA312110 Havana International Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 31 May 85

[Excerpt] During my talks with Fidel Castro I confirmed that his main concern is the underdeveloped countries' foreign debt, Perez de Cuellar said. He concluded by stating that although there were no official discussions about the beginning of the slanderously named Radio Marti, the Cuban president told him that he felt it was an insult to use the name of Cuba's national hero for that station. Perez de Cuellar added that Cuba believes that these radio transmissions are a new attempt to meddle in its domestic affairs and noted that Radio Marti is only a repetition of other transmissions because he personally has confirmed that, in Cuba, one has been able to listen to radio transmissions from all over the world for many years.

Discusses Resolution 435

FL312005 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] One hour before departing Havana for the Dominican Republic, UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar granted a press conference to national and foreign journalists during which he discussed various topics. A portion of his interview follows.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter from Tele-Rebelde] Mr Secretary General, in the last few hours the world press has centered its attention on South Africa, specifically, Angola and Namibia. I would like to ask you what concrete steps the United Nations can take to implement Resolution 435 so that Namibia may be independent.

[Perez de Cuellar] When I became UN secretary general, I assigned priority to the Namibian problem. I don't believe that more than 2 or 3 days passed before I dealt with this problem, not only with my colleagues but with all parties involved, directly or indirectly, not excluding South Africa. I have constantly concerned myself with that problem, fully covered in Resolution 435, which no one has the right to ignore. I have said this in Washington, in Cape Town, and today in Havana. We cannot accept any condition for the solution to the Namibian problem which is not contained in Resolution 435.

[Reporter] Another question? In this aspect, I would like... Just a moment, because... yes...

[Perez de Cuellar, interrupting] One needs to be careful because he is a rebel. [laughter]

[Reporter] Comrade Perez de Cuellar, we have followed that information and your personal interest in this matter. Now, the international media and many specialists believe this 1979 resolution has been ineffective, despite your efforts. That was the reason for my question.

[Perez de Cuellar] As can be understood, UN resolutions -- even though they are Security Council resolutions, and that is indeed the great weakness of the organization over which I preside -- despite the fact that the resolutions are decisions, the organization does not have the necessary tools to sanction, implement, or enforce that resolution. We are dealing with that effort every day. How can we persuade the international community to implement that resolution? How can the superpower, that is to say, South Africa, be persuaded to withdraw from a territory it is occupying, a territory that it has illegally invaded and presently governs? [end recording]

Ends Visit

FL311950 [Editorial Report] Havana Television Service in Spanish at 1350 GMT on 31 May begins live coverage of departure of UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar from Havana's Jose Marti International Airport.

The limousine carrying Fidel Castro and Perez de Cuellar is seen arriving. A small Cuban flag is on the right side of the car and the UN flag on the left. Castro rushes out of the front seat to hold the door open for the UN Secretary General. Castro appears to be very friendly -- he takes Perez de Cuellar's hand and puts his arm around his shoulder throughout the ceremony. Raul Castro, in uniform, joins them as the Cuban anthem is played.

After the chief of the honor guard greets Perez de Cuellar, the UN secretary general inspects the troops while Fidel walks behind him saluting. He shakes hands with Politburo members Juan Bosque Almeida and Armando Hart Davalos standing in the receiving line along with members of the diplomatic corps. Fidel Castro follows Perez de Cuellar. The UN Secretary General then walks to the area cordoned off for the public on the tarmac and shakes hands with the Cuban people cheering and waving Cuban and UN flags. Fidel Castro does not join him in shaking hands with the Cuban people nor follow behind Perez de Cuellar as he had done previously. He stands a good distance back with the camera crew.

With his arm around his shoulder, Castro then escorts the UN secretary general to the plane. At the foot of the ramp, Perez de Cuellar shakes hands with Politburo member Rafael Rodriguez and he embraces Army General Raul Castro. Also present is Politburo member Vilma Espin. Fidel Castro shakes hands and embraces members of the UN entourage. Finally, Castro and Perez de Cuellar embrace and the UN secretary general boards the small plane. The plane taxis away at 1410 GMT. The announcer comments that Perez de Cuellar shook hands with hundreds of Cuban people. The plane takes off at 1413 GMT, and coverage ends at 1414 GMT.

CONTINUATION OF REACTION TO RADIO MARTI

Bolivian Miners Union

PA301620 Havana International Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] In a communique issued in La Paz, the Trade Union Federation of Bolivian Mineworkers condemned the subversive transmissions of the anti-Cuban station offensively named Radio Marti. It said that in this way the United States is trying to silence Cuban President Fidel Castro's denunciation of the unpayable foreign debt of the Latin American countries. The organization of Bolivian miners stated that the station seeks to distract the Latin American people's attention from the grave problems they face.

Venezuelan Senator

FL241902 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] In Venezuela, the decision of the U.S. Government to initiate a process of intervention in Cuban internal matters with the inauguration of a subversive radio station continues to be rejected. To the objections of historians, cultural figures, and political personages are added those of legislators and communications experts. Senator Juan Pais Avila, member of the Cultural Committee of the upper house of the Venezuelan Congress, has said the decision of the White House is an attack on the efforts to seek peace in Central America, and he has described it as uncommon and unacceptable. He also said it is not compatible with the policy of the Cuban Government, which is open to relations with Latin American peoples and supportive of regional peace initiatives. [passage indistinct]

Senator Pais Avila also denounced the fact that the initiation of broadcasting by the deceitful U.S. radio violates the right to self-determination of the peoples.

[Begin Pais Avila recording] It is a question of the same aggressive policy, the same interventionist policy that has been rejected by all the Latin American countries including democratic regimes, and by people who are very moderate in their thinking because they believe that the destiny of those countries is self-determination, the right to choose their own government, and therefore the respect of one nation for another. [end recording]

Argentine Newspaper

FL281934 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1421 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] The Argentine newspaper LA RAZON has called the initiation of U.S. anti-Cuban broadcasts [Radio Marti] a real war that is being waged from space and the prelude to more tangible territorial confrontations. LA RAZON said this has been on Ronald Reagan's agenda since 1981 and is part of an elaborate political project to eliminate the Cuban Government.

The article called "Interrogantes" adds that the operation of the Yankee radio station is a warlike act and that communications advances fatally erase the borders of national sovereignty. LA RAZON concludes by saying that Fidel Castro's response is proof of Cuba's vigilant attitude toward an attack against its territory.

CARIBBEAN STUDENTS TO MEET ON FOREIGN DEBT

FL311339 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] The city of Santiago de Cuba will host in June a Caribbean students meeting which will discuss the economic crisis affecting the region and the unpayable foreign debt. The meeting is sponsored by Cuba's Federation of University Students and the Continental Organization of Latin American Students. Representatives from student organizations of eight Caribbean countries and guests belonging to organizations and research centers devoted to economic studies will attend the meeting.

The participants in the forum will examine the ways in which the current economic crisis is manifested in Caribbean countries, especially in the education, health, and labor spheres.

SPRING SUGARCANE PLANTING BEHIND SCHEDULE

FL311309 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1105 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] The national level of spring sugarcane planting is considerably behind schedule. Out of more than 13,000 caballerias that should be planted by now, only 8,941 have been. Only Guantanamo has met its goal and is now doubling cultivation, fertilization, and cleaning efforts.

C.R. RODRIGUEZ MEETS WITH CEMA NUCLEAR DELEGATES

FL011548 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received the heads of delegations participating in the meeting of the CEMA permanent committee for cooperation in the field of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy in Havana. The visitors informed Rodriguez, who is Cuba's representative to CEMA, about the committee's work in Cuba. They also mentioned cooperation with Cuba on the development of energy for peaceful purposes. Carlos Rafael told the delegation heads that Cuba attributes great significance to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy in different aspects of national life, especially in the generation of electrical energy.

CARICOM MINISTERS APPROVE FREE TRADE AGREEMENT

FL312330 Bridgetown CANA in English 2223 GMT 31 May 85

[By Paget Defreitas]

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, May 31, CANA -- Caribbean Community agriculture ministers have put their stamp of approval on a common protective policy for a list of regional produce and declared their will to make the system work. The ministers agreed they will look inside for food before they look outside, said St Lucia's agriculture minister, Ira Dauvergne.

Under the agreement Caricom member states are committed to free trade in 54 commodities stretched into 78 items, for which they will provide tariff protection against imports from outside the region. A common external tariff of between 30 and 40 per cent will be placed on the products.

It was originally envisaged that the new marketing arrangements would come into force on June 1, but the date proved impractical for putting in place the legislation to impose the tariffs, the necessary amendments to the Caricom treaty, and the mechanisms to monitor the system. But officials say that the important element of free trade to launch the system could be implemented almost immediately. The most important ingredient is the will to do it, Dauvergne told reporters, stressing that there was the necessary will in the Caribbean.

However, Trinidad and Tobago has been granted a 2-year derogation on a short list of items -- fish and shrimps, tomatoes, cabbages, sweet peppers, pumpkins, cucumbers, lettuce -- in which it says it is in surplus.

Dauvergne said that the agreement was a healthy sign which would spur agricultural production in the region, enhance Caribbean economies, and set a base for self-sufficiency in food. At present intra-regional trade in agricultural produce accounts for less than one percent of total imports, largely because of low production and high costs in the Caribbean. Governmetns have also kept low tariffs on imported goods to keep costs down for their populations.

The region's food import bill for 1982-83 was a staggering EC1.9 billion dollars. The 1984 figures are not yet available, but officials say there was a fall off. The experts give two main reasons for the decline in the food import bill: serious balance of payments problems in the Caribbean forced governments to cut imports, and there was increased output in the region in fruits and vegetables. It is in the area of fruit and vegetables that Caricom officials expect the new agreement to have initial impact on intra-regional agricultural trade. But the bulk of the import bill is for cereals and grains, used mainly for the production of animal foods.

Officials point out that a number of community members, particularly Jamaica, Guyana, and Belize, have been putting investments into these areas and would get a fillip for the protective policy. Experts say that the new thrust will require important economic underpinnings, as the region put in place programmes to increase the required agricultural production and productivity to take up the expected slack from a fall-off in imports. The ministers in this regard have asked their officials to frame projects and sector programmes to put before the European Community for financing under the third Lome Convention it has with the African, Caribbean and Pacific group of countries. The ministers are to hold a special meeting in October to examine the package, officials said.

JAMAICA

TEACHERS ASSOCIATION CALLS 1-DAY STRIKE

FL292201 Bridgetown CANA in English 2103 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, May 29, CANA -- The major teacher's union here has called a one-day strike for tomorrow and instructed headmasters to halt enrolment of students for the new academic year to press government for more money in current wage negotiations. The Jamaica Teachers' Association (JTA), which represents an estimated 17,000 state-paid teachers, has also told the overseas examination board and the Ministry of Education that teachers will initiate examinations whenever their services are withdrawn from schools. It is expected that the smaller communist-led National Union of Democratic Teachers (NUDT) will support the JTA. The government initially offered the JTA a 10 per cent pay hike in each of the two years of a new contract, retroactive to April this year. But the teachers' union, mandated by last year's annual conference to seek an 80 per cent hike and pointing to the devaluation and rising prices here, rejected the offer. The government raised the offer to 12 per cent but this was also rejected by the teachers' union. A meeting yesterday between government and the teachers' union failed to reach an agreement. The government also is having difficulties with the civil service association which has already rejected its pay offer.

POLICE UNION OFFICIAL REJECTS WAGE HIKE OFFER

FL310340 Bridgetown CANA in English 1923 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, May 30, CANA -- Jamaica's rank and file policemen have reacted angrily to a 10 per cent wage hike offered to public sector workers. The penurious offer of 10 per cent being brandished to public sector workers is treacherous and recreant to the cause of national security and civil liberties, said Richard Buchanan, chairman of the Police Federation, which groups non-gazetted policemen. Buchanan, who received cheers from police attending Wednesday's opening of the federation's annual conference, spoke in the presence of National Security and Justice Minister Winston Spaulding, under whose portfolio the police falls. He said that with the present state of the economy and the low hike offered to workers, the stage was being set for corruption and the police are wickedly moribund. [as received] The times are not auspicious. Neither are the omens bright for an acceptance of 10 per cent by the Police Federation, under my leadership, he declared. Teachers and civil servants have rejected wage offers by the government, and teachers were on strike here today. The government is reported to have so far moved the offer to teachers to 12 percent, but changed the starting date for a new contract from April to July.

Buchanan said the real issue concerning the devaluation of the local currency and deteriorating living standards in Jamaica was the economic policies being pursued by the government and which were dictated by the Siamese twins -- the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. We are borrowers but we must stand up and mutually agree on conditions under which we borrow, said Buchanan in obvious reference to Third World debtor nations. But he added: My view is that sooner or later this country will have to do without the IMF. Buchanan said the government should never restain the wages of police and other employees and expect workers to sit down and accept these conditions. The economic trauma, he said, was having a severe effect on the socio-economic fabric, and families were being split, many were becoming insane, and others were turning to economic crime. The federation chairman said that wherever suffering and hardships occurred there would be marches and demonstrations, and Jamaica was no exception. Said he: The people of this country are marching again and the police will come face to face with people of diverse political and non-political fraternities. We must use every available resource to protect people engaged in legitimate marches. But we must break up every march which threatens the fibre of society.